

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING,

NO. 826

JEFFERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

To Subscribers and Agents.

The leading papers all over the country have been compelled to advance the subscription price of their dailies to 25 cents per week. White paper, which we purchased at 15 cents when our enterprise started, is now selling at 25 cents per pound, which compels us to advance our rates slightly. On and after Monday, January 2d, the rates for the DAILY PRESS will be as follows:

Mail subscriber, in advance, per year, \$10.00
" " " " 6 months, 5.00
" " " " 3 " 3.00
" " " " 1 " 1.00

On and after Monday, the 9th of January, the price to agents, news-dealers and newsboys, 2 cents per copy. To regular subscribers, when delivered by carriers, 25 cents per week.

We hope our patrons will see the imperative necessity for the advance, which we shall gladly take as soon as the fall in paper will enable us to do so.

We hope our friends all over the country will send in their subscriptions at once, to begin with the new year.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To those in Arrears.

As cash down is demanded for every article used in our business, we are compelled to call on all in arrears to pay up at once.

After February 1st no paper will be sent unless the money is paid in advance. All in arrears not paid up at that time will be stricken off our small books. Send your orders at once.

Daily, six months..... \$5.00
" one year..... 10.00
" two years..... 20.00

All orders, with the money, will be promptly attended to.

News of the Day.

Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation appointing the 24th of February next as a holiday, in honor of the memorable emancipation acts of Missouri and Tennessee.

The Richmond Whig reports that a large Federal raiding party, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is moving up Chowan river, North Carolina, in the direction of Weldon.

Letters from Port Royal mention the arrival of large reinforcements for Sherman's army. All the troops so far received are veterans.

The Richmond papers still keep up the howl against Bragg. The Enquirer says the calamities inflicted by Gen. Bragg upon our cause has done much to injure Davis, who still retains him in command despite the poor work he has done.

The Wilmington Journal places the whole loss at Fort Fisher at not less than 2,000 men. It says the taking of Fort Fisher doesn't imply the loss of Wilmington, but means the closing of blockade-running.

Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation appointing Friday, the 10th of March, as a day of public fasting, prayer and thanksgiving, and for invoking the guidance of Almighty God, and he earnestly trusts the day will be observed in a spirit of reverence.

It is pretty generally understood that Mr. Blair's efforts at peace negotiations have proved a failure.

Deserter report that two divisions from Lee's army at Richmond recently passed through Wilmington on their way to South Carolina.

Gen. Sherman has issued an order that the disabled and able-bodied negroes within the lines of his army be encouraged to join in the military service, and that the sea islands and abandoned rice and cotton fields on portions of the Florida and South Carolina coasts, be set apart for the settlement of old men, women and children. Gen. Butler has been appointed to superintend their location on these lands.

A Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says that, if Sherman succeeds in getting possession of Branchville, the fall of Charleston will soon take place.

Mr. Blair reports plenty of peace men in Richmond and much dissension and wrangling among the leaders, but they are so well-armed with each other that no one dares make an advance towards official overtures for the cessation of hostilities.

Letters from Beaufort, dated the 24th, state that the advance of Sherman's army is at Sekhatchie, midway between Savannah and Charleston. Rebel reinforcements have been sent to Branchville to hold that place.

The explosion of the steamer Eclipse on the 23d, at Jacksonville, was a very disastrous affair. Twenty-seven persons were killed instantly and over sixty severely wounded. They mostly belonged to the 4th Indiana battery.

Gen. Butler met with a warm reception from the people of Lowell where he resides. He made quite a lengthy speech reviewing his career in the army since taking command at Fortress Monroe.

The Kingdom of Holland lays claim to the honor of giving General Sherman to America and the world. It claims that he was a journeyman Dyer in his youth, and emigrated to this country when quite young.

There has been but little variation in gold for a day or two. It is thought it will soon be in the descending scale again. The latest quotation was 215.

Good Example.
In one of our pleasant letters from Harrisburg, Ind., we find the following: "It is my practice to never let the printer suffer. You will, therefore, receipt for the enclosed five dollars, and keep the PRESS moving. I do not want to be without it. I like the ring of its rattle." J. W.

Internal Revenue System.
We are indebted to the Washington Chronicle for the abstract of Commissioner Lewis's important and interesting report to be found on our first page. It will be seen that Kentucky ranks sixth, both in last year's amount returned and in the total to June 30, 1864. She holds the same relative position in the amount received from manufacturers and productions.

John Steele, the wealthiest man in Pennsylvania, made so by oil transactions, his receipts being three thousand dollars per day, died a few days ago in Philadelphia, from injuries received from the kick of a mule.

The new seal of the State of Nevada is nine inches in circumference--too large for any practicable use.

The Ferry Monopoly Again.

In an article in our paper a few days ago, headed "The Ferry Monopoly," we expressed the universal feeling of the people on both sides of the river, that the ferry accommodations between this city and Jeffersonville were wholly inadequate, and stated that a new company had been formed for the establishment of another ferry, and only needed the necessary authority on this side of the river to proceed with the enterprise. At the same time we referred to an effort being made at Frankfort to have the power of granting a license to this new company, or to any other, transferred from the County Court, in which it is now vested, to the City Council of Louisville.

To vote intelligibly in this matter when it comes up, the members of the Legislature should understand why the company which now enjoys a monopoly of the waters here are interested in having this power to grant or withhold a license to any new company taken from the County Court, and given to the City Council. The real reason is not perhaps stated in their petition. About two years ago the City Council granted to the old company the exclusive right of ferrage across the river, in front of the city, for ten years. It was soon afterwards discovered that Council had no power over the subject at all, but that the authority to grant such a license rested with the County Court. Now, it is hoped by the old company, that this power should be transferred to the City Council, even if the action of that body two years ago will not be held valid and good, the fact of having once granted the exclusive right to them, will have great influence in securing them in their monopoly. Unless these men had very good reason to think that the chances were good of their obtaining a new lease in their monopoly by the transfer of this power to the City Council, it is not at all likely they would make such efforts as they are now making, to have the transfer accomplished.

We understand that the committee, to which the subject was referred in the Legislature, will report to-day, and against the passage of the act in which the old company are so deeply interested; and we trust that members of the Legislature will bear the facts above stated in mind when the subject comes up for final action.

The petition for a new ferry has been signed by nearly every business firm in the city, and by hundreds of others who are less interested in and feel the necessity of the establishment of another ferry. A petition by the old ferry company has also been circulated in the city for signatures, and will be presented to the Legislature; and that the members of the Legislature may have some idea of the amount of moral weight which should be accorded this petition, we may mention the fact that, if not all, of its signatures were obtained by exposing it in the coffee-houses of this city. This we know.

We believe we express the almost universal opinion of the citizens of Louisville when we say that any such bill should be rejected.

Brilliant Legislation.

The Copperheads in our Legislature have some extraordinary notions respecting the rights of people who are accused of crimes. Some days ago a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives by Col. Wood, calling for an investigation of current rumors as to the disloyalty of Judge Bullitt. The resolution was referred to the effect that President Lincoln should first be requested to give a safe conduct to the Judge from his winter retreat in Canada, to Frankfort and back again, when the investigation is over! This was a modest request to say the least! The motive was plain enough. The movers of the amendment knew very well that such a preposterous request could never be granted, and that therefore its attachment would throttle the resolution of enquiry. But the resolution as amended actually passed the House.

Happily the childish, half idiotic nonsense of such legislation began to grow more and more apparent to the members, and last Wednesday, Col. Wood moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was adopted, which was carried after a good deal of discussion by a handsome majority. The copperheads in the debate assumed that the investigation was a trial of Judge Bullitt. And that therefore he should be allowed to confront his accusers and be heard in his own defense. But by what rule, practice, or precedent of criminal law, they justify putting an alleged criminal upon his trial with a preliminary pledge that liberty and personal security shall be restored to him immediately after the verdict is rendered, whatever that verdict may be, is not apparent to average perception.

The Unionists asserted justly and properly, that the investigation was not trial, but simply an inquiry into the sources of public rumor respecting the Judge's disloyalty. And nothing could more to confirm suspicion against him than this nervous and ridiculous attempt of his friends to stave off all inquiry.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

It is a matter of surprise to those who take an interest in the Western Medical Department that no public recognition has been vouchsafed of the value of the services rendered by Col. R. C. Wood, the Assistant Surgeon General.

The vast and complicated machinery of the Medical service in the West has been organized, systematized, and rendered efficient, in saving life, mitigating suffering, and promoting military success, under Dr. Wood's supervision.

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Commission Merchants.

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising medium in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements.

OUR AGENTS.

Chas. L. Wedding, Atty. at Law, Cincinnati, Ind.
R. Salm, Troy, Ind.
J. H. Durcas, Madison, Ky.
D. M. Feltting & Co., Park Row, New York.
J. S. Bowring, Green, Ky.
Thomas Boardman, New Albany.
James C. Clegg, 100 Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.
James Clegg & Co., Louisville, Tenn.
H. O. Sternberg, Jeffersonville.

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky and the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio.

For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, steamboat advertisements, &c., see fourth page.

SICK.—One of our best carriers is quite sick. This will account for omissions of delivery on Saturday, and some probable ones this morning.

THE TWO GARDNERS.—Have prepared a series of articles to appear daily for some time to come in the Press. The Two Gardeners, though neither scared by time nor wounds, are old warriors. They took conspicuous positions in, and made the campaign with the never-to-be-forgotten Legion of Defense.

Perhaps as Mr. Putnam has given up the publication of "The Standard Record," the Two Gardeners are unwilling to trust the chapter containing the record of the glorious deeds of Col. Mangani's "Legion" to the new publisher, and purpose giving it in all its exciting detail to the readers of the Press. A. H. and W. O. publish their intentions in a card this morning, and devote the space of five lines (agate) to a *mild* article on CHEESE.

DECLARED.—Thomas H. Jones, formerly a Captain in the 5th Tennessee cavalry, died a few days ago at Chattanooga, after an illness of two weeks. Before the war Captain Jones was a citizen of Alabama. In the fall of 1861, he organized a company of loyal Alabamians, and assisted Captain Fry in destroying the railroad bridges in East Tennessee and Georgia. He shortly after conducted his company to the Federal army and attached it to Col. Stok's regiment of cavalry, receiving a commission as Captain, but resigned in the summer of 1862, having lost his voice. When seized with small pox, he was engaged in raising a battalion for Col. Gowin's Home Guards, and was to have received a commission as Major in a short time. His numerous friends will deeply deplore his early death. His father's family are now residing in Indiana.

INFANTILE POSTAGE CURRENCY.—We have seen a specimen of the three-cent postage currency just issued. The paper is white, bearing on the face a head of Washington in the centre and a figure 3 on a shield in each upper corner, with "E Pluribus Unum" on a scroll under the shield, all printed in black. The back of the note is printed in green, having a large 3 or a lattice-work medallion surrounded by some handily executed stars. Each corner has the numerals III in white on a green ground. The notes are exchangeable for U. S. notes in sums not less than three dollars, at the designated depositaries, and receivable in payment of dues to the United States (except customs) not less than five dollars. The notes are very pretty, and will doubtless prove a great convenience.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE REFUGEES.—The fair for the benefit of the refugees here, will commence to-night at Masonic Temple. It promises to be a very interesting and successful one. The lady managers are making every effort to make it so. Persons may attend the fair for the double purpose of amusement, and of contributing to a very worthy object. There is a large number of these poor refugees in our midst, whose destitute condition calls for some effort on the part of our people to aid them. The most practicable plan to do this, is to get up a fair, and that is being done, and we trust it will be well attended every night during its continuance, and that it will be patronized liberally.

NOTICE.—The Woods Theatre having failed to comply with the agreement made between the Theatres to advance the price of admission, notwithstanding the necessities which prompted such action on the part of the managers of the Louisville Theatre, it will remain the same, rather than be thought illiberal; and being still willing to give the public more for their money than any other establishment in the West, we make the following alteration in our schedule of prices: Reserved seats in Orchestra and Dress Circle, \$1; admittance tickets to Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents. CIVILL & CALVERT, Managers.

A good many of the Indiana boys of the 23d corps could not withstand the temptation of paying a flying visit home, while so near in passing up the river, and many of them took French leave to see the loved ones. Though picked up as deserters, many of them, the authorities deal leniently with them in consideration of their long absence from home, and the faithful service they have rendered to their country, and give them transportation to their regiments.

SHOT BY GUERRILLAS.—We learn that a Dr. Jeffries, lately of Missouri, was taken from the house of Mr. Talber, near Flat Rock, Bourbon county, Ky., a few days ago, by two men representing themselves as Texas Rangers, and shot. The body was subsequently found by some boys.

NEW PAPER.—The Internal Revenue Recorder, if properly conducted, as it doubtless will be, is likely to command a large patronage. It will prove a desirable instructor to every tax paper. O. F. Miner, the affable and energetic, is the agent, and will receive subscriptions at the office of the Assessor (E. Needham, Esq.) of this district.

Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President in 1861, had all his silver ware and household valuables taken from him by the Yankees during the march through Georgia. He had everything buried in his garden, and collards, a species of cabbage, growing over it, and the patriots "found out the joke," and unearthed and appropriated the treasures.

Why is a sea-sick passenger on his way to England like Whittier? Because he is a "contributor to the Atlantic."

General Chetlain to the Colored Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society.

EDBROS PRESS At the last weekly meeting of the Colored Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society of Louisville, Kentucky, the following letter from General Chetlain was ordered to be printed in your truly loyal and influential journal.

MARIA F. MINOR, Rec. Sec'y.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27, 1865.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, }
January 14th, 1865. }

MY DEAR MADAM.—When stationed at Louisville last summer the Louisville Colored Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society was organized. I had the honor of addressing it just before leaving for this city. I have been unable to learn how your society has succeeded. I hope the organization will be a success, do the good it is proposed to do for me here your society is doing. A similar society has been organized in this city. Good bless the noble women of our country, who are so ready to aid the sick and wounded defenders of our glorious Union.

Assuring you of the deep interest I feel in the success of your society, I remain your friend,
A. H. CHETLAIN,
Brigadier General.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Latest from Sherman's Army.

The Shock of an Earthquake at Buffalo.

Explosion of the Steamer Eclipse

Arrival of the Steamer America from Europe.

Gen. Butler Warmly Received at Lowell.

He makes a Speech Reviewing his Career.

The Gold Market in New York.

The Southern Views of Peace

Arrival of the Steamship America—Later.

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New York, January 20.—The steamship America from Southampton the 15th, arrived this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Cotton—Sales for two days, 5,550 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters; market dull and irregular; all qualities declined. Breadfruit dull with a downward tendency. Beer-burn, pork-fish; bacon quiet; lard firm. Coffee steady. Potatoes & Co., Liverpool.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER OF THE TRANSPORT ECLIPSE—FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—From a special dispatch to the Cincinnati Times, we learn some particulars of the explosion of the boiler of the transport Eclipse, on the Tennessee river, opposite Johnsonville, Saturday morning, and the fearful loss of life resulting. The Eclipse had on board 98 men of the 9th Indiana Battery, a conscript guard of 21 men returning from Eastport to St. Louis, and another small squad, besides a number of furloughed soldiers and a few civilians—in all about 160 persons. The destruction of life was fearful. The battery lost 50 men killed, wounded, and missing, and the detail of guards 12 men. Twenty-five men, at least, were killed outright, and about 75 wounded; of the latter many are injured beyond recovery. The Eclipse, at the time of the explosion, lay between the Lady Franklin and the Madison. The cables of the three boats had just been drawn from shore when the accident took place. Several men were thrown, by the force of the concussion, upon the hurricane decks of the Lady Franklin and Madison, while the rest of the crew closed up on the deck.

The Confederates despatched themselves by attempting to appropriate English and French colonies of course, England and France would rejoice in any scheme of emancipation.

EVERY European State acknowledged the Renfrew when governed by a Constitution permitting slavery as fully as the Confederacy permits it now. Why should abandonment by the South of slavery be any more mortifying to us than any other? We know of no European power likely to accept of protection. The idea of approaching Spain, the most obstinate slavery supporting government, by the proposal to abolish slavery, is so eccentric as to throw doubt on the reality of the whole discussion.

THE ARBITION OF BEECHER'S letter respecting the Pope's encyclical, has been referred to a Council of State as an abuse of authority.

ITALY.—The Minister of Justice reminds the Italian corps that the encyclical must be submitted to the Pope.

THE GOVERNMENT reserves to itself the right of suppressing whatever portions are contrary to the laws of Italy.

THE TURIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES REPORTS THAT THE FRENCH TROOPS ARE TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM ROME BEFORE NEXT MONDAY.

COL. ARTHUR SINCLAIR, OF THE REBEL NAVY, AND CAPTAIN L. B. SKINNER, BOTH OF VIRGINIA, WERE LOST ON THE BLOCKADE RUNNER JULIA.

THEY ARE IN THE BAY, AND SOME VESSELS LYING AT THE PIERS CHAILED, BUT NO SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE.

FROM SAVANNAH AND BEAUFORT—SHERMAN'S Movements.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Savannah correspondent of the Atlanta Journal states that the soldiers of the 4th Georgia, who had been captured at the battle of Franklin, have been exchanged.

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Summary of News by Saturday Evening's Dispatches.

News through Southern Sources—More of Blair's Peace Mission—Late Rebel Fleet up James River—It returns Back to Richmond—Information from Cape Fear River—The Success of our Army and Navy—Order Issued by General Sherman.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Evening Telegraph professes to have learned from papers continuing to follow the news, that the rebel army is moving up the river in the direction of Weldon.

An official dispatch from General Hardee says that no movement has been made by Sherman up the Savannah river bank. Other rumors say that Sherman is moving on Augusta via Black River. General Davis appointed Lew General-in-Chief. Johnson commands the army of Northern Virginia.

General Hill orders that the powder works will be removed from Augusta.

A telegram from Wilmington reports the capture of Tallahassee in New Iberia on the instant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Steamer Arago from Savannah the 24th has arrived.

The Savannah Herald says: The steamer Greyhound, from Boston, Rebecca Clyde, from New York, and West Point, arrived. Their cargo has been distributed, a public meeting was called by the city government to give an expression of thanks of the community for the liberality shown by their Northern friends.

Gen. Grover succeeds Gen. Geary in command at Savannah.

The obstructions having been removed from the river, navigation is being rapidly resumed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Times editorially considers the present campaign of Gen. Sherman as the finishing campaign of the rebellion, and thinks it may be a long one, now coming.

The Times also says: Sherman or Grant looks to see the present move carried speedily to a successful termination. It hopes that Mr. Blair will remain quiet, and says that only thing necessary to accomplish peace is the destruction of Lee's army.

The Herald's Washington special says Mr. Blair reports plenty of peace in men in Richmond and much wrangling and division among the rebel leaders, but no one dare be watchful of each other that no one dare make an advance toward official overtures for cessation of hostilities. These overtures have been determined to make the more decided effort by placing negroes in the army and a more vigorous conscription to achieve their independence.

The World's special says the Senate Finance Committee are about equally divided on the paper duty question. The friends of the measure hope to report it back early.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The result of Blair's mission to Richmond is that Jeff Davis is willing to waive formalities, and send to Washington or receive from there commissioners to treat for peace on the basis of separation. The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give hearing to any person of influence who may come into the States in rebellion, with or without Davis, to conduct a conference of the same to the new firm.

E. B. BAKER & CO., Louisville, January 28, 1863.

HAVING SOLD OUT STOCK OF GROCERIES, JES TO MR. W. M. TERRY we most cordially recom- mend him to our friends and patrons and ask for his patronage as liberally bestowed as us, for which we return our most grateful thanks. One of our Mr. Terry will be found, at all times, at Mr. Terry's to attend to settling up our business.

O'BRIEN & MIMMS.

January 18, 1863.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM MESSRS. O'BRIEN & MIMMS, their stock of groceries, will be glad to offer to our friends and patrons the same in all its various branches at their old stand, 43 Main street, between Sixth and Second, where I hope to have the patronage of my old friends and purchasers in this market.

WM. TERRY.

January 14, 1863.

THE undersigned, business men, in the firm of E. B. BAKER & CO., estimate that the very liberal patronage they have received, they are determined that nothing shall be omitted on their part to render their business as comfortable as possible.

They now have, besides their principal warehouse on the corner of Sixth and Main, extensive stores and depots at 10th and Main, 10th and Walnut, and

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